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L10 and (424/450).ccls.	88

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DATE: Tuesday, October 09, 2007 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

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DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L11	L10 and 424/450.ccls.	88	L11
L10	lyso$ adj10 liposome	332	L10
L9	lyso$ adj15 liposome	395	L9
L8	L7 and 424/450.ccls.	84	L8
L7	lyso$ same dppc	234	L7
L6	L5 and 424/450.ccls.	40	L6
L5	lyso$ same dspc	140	L5
L4	lyso$ adj10 dspc	2	L4
L3	mopc adj10 saturated	0	L3
L2	mopc adj10 dspc	0	L2
L1	mopc adj5 dspc	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L6: Entry 35 of 40 File: USPT Oct 13, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5820848 A
TITLE: Methods of preparing interdigitation-fusion liposomes and gels which encapsulate a bioactive agent

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (5):
TABLE 5 _____ Lipid concentration 23.0 mM, 18.2 mg/ml Lyso PC content 0.9% Iotrolan entrapped 264.8 mg/ml Free Iotrolan 1.4% Iotrolan/DSPC 14.5 Captured Volume 13.7 .mu.l/.mu.mole Size distribution 90% less than 3.6 .mu.m 50% less than 2.8 .mu.m 10% less than 1.2 .mu.m

_____

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
424/450

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L6: Entry 40 of 40 File: USPT Sep 1, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5143713 A
TITLE: .sup.99m Tc labeled liposomes

Detailed Description Text (12):
Liposome components are: distearoyl phosphatidylcholine (DSPC) (American Lecithin Company, Atlanta, Ga.), supplied as Phospholipid 100-H composed of 95% hydrogenated distearoyl phosphatidylcholine and up to 5% lysophosphatidylcholine; cholesterol (Calbiochem, San Diego, Calif.) at a purity of greater than 99% by TLC; and Dimyristoyl phosphatidyl DL-glycerol (DMPG) (Avanti Polar Lipids, Birmingham, Ala.) which was used without further purification. d-Alpha-tocopherol (Sigma, St. Louis, Miss.) was mixed in a 200 mg/ml solution in chloroform. All lipids were dried down from chloroform stock solutions in a mole ratio of 10:9:1 (DSPC:cholesterol:DMPG:alpha-tocopherol) and stored overnight in a vacuum desiccator to remove organic solvent. Samples were then rehydrated with solutions of trehalose (Pfanstiehl Laboratories, Waukegan, Ill.) in 30 mM phosphate buffered saline pH 7.4 and warmed in a water bath at 60.degree. C. for one hour.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
424/450

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L8: Entry 65 of 84 File: USPT Jul 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6086851 A
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing interdigitation-fusion liposomes and gels

Detailed Description Text (27):
mixed chain (saturated/unsaturated) lipids, such as SOPC and POPC, sterols and alpha-tocopherols which generally do not undergo interdigitation. Compounds added to IF gels after their formation can also include lipids which do undergo interdigitation-fusion. The compound can be an additional lipid such as transdielaidoyl phosphatidylcholine, dipalmitelaidoyl phosphatidylcholine, a lysolipid, for example, n-octadecyl-2-methylphosphatidylcholine, 1-laurylpropanediol-3-phosphocholine and erythro-N-lignoceroyl sphingophosphatidylcholine, a sphingolipid or a glycosphingolipid. It is generally preferred that when DOPC is employed, it be used with the saturated lipid DPPC, in no more than a proportion of 50 mole percent unsaturated lipid. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the amount and type of additional lipid which may be included in compositions of the present invention may be varied within the teachings of the present application. Preferably, when the compound added to the IF gel is an additional lipid, this additional lipid has a transition temperature in the gel less than the transition temperature of the first lipid in the gel.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
424/450

L8: Entry 71 of 84 File: USPT Oct 13, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5820848 A
TITLE: Methods of preparing interdigitation-fusion liposomes and gels which encapsulate a bioactive agent

Detailed Description Text (25):
In one embodiment of the invention, the method comprises adding additional material to the IF gel after its formation and prior to incubation to form IF liposomes, Aqueous-soluble compounds, such as bioactive agents, and lipid-soluble compounds, such as lipids and bioactive agents, can be added to the IF gel. Adding materials to IF gels after their formation is preferentially carried out for compounds which tend to interfere with interdigitation-fusion and which are not desirably part of the sized liposomes subject to interdigitation-fusion. Such compounds include non-interdigitating lipids, that is, lipids such as unsaturated lipids, mixed chain (saturated/unsaturated) lipids, such as SOPC and POPC, sterols and alpha-tocopherols which generally do not undergo interdigitation. Compounds added to IF gels after their formation can also include lipids which do undergo interdigitation-fusion. The compound can be an additional lipid such as transdielaidoyl phosphatidylcholine, dipalmitelaidoyl phosphatidylcholine, a lysolipid, for example, n-octadecyl-2-methylphosphatidylcholine, 1-laurylpropanediol-3-phosphocholine and erythro-N-lignoceroyl sphingophosphatidylcholine, a sphingolipid or a glycosphingolipid. It is generally preferred that when DOPC is employed, it be used with the saturated lipid DPPC, in no more than a proportion of 50 mole percent unsaturated lipid. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the amount and type of additional lipid which may be included in compositions of the present invention may be varied within the teachings of the present application. Preferably, when the compound added to the IF gel is an additional lipid, this additional lipid has a transition temperature in the gel less than the transition temperature of the first lipid in the gel.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
424/450

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L1	mopc adj5 dspc	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L11: Entry 57 of 88 File: USPT Jul 21, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5783566 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Method for increasing or decreasing transfection efficiency

Detailed Description Text (68):
Transfection efficiency can be increased by incorporating a lysophosphatide into the liposome formulation. The lysophosphatides can be present in amounts up to approximately a third of the total lipid concentration. Preferred lysophosphatides include Iysophosphatidylcholines such as I-oleoyllysophosphatidylcholine and lysophosphatidylethanolamines. Particularly preferred lysophosphatides are DOTMA, 1,2-bis(oleoyloxy)3-(trimethylammonio)propane (DOTAP), Lipofectin (GIBCO/BRL, Gaithersburg, Md.) and mixtures of these.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
424/450